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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT**

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

ARMY review completed.

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REPORT

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COUNTRY Austria/USSR**DATE DISTR.** Dec, 21, 1954**SUBJECT** Morale, Fraternization, and Security
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MORALE FACTORSRecent Policy on Dependents of Soviet Personnel in Austria

1. In December 1953, the Ministry of Defense announced that Soviet officers living in Austria could bring dependents to their duty stations.

2. [redacted] 25X1

The division CG had asked that all regimental CO's hold formations to determine who should be allowed to bring families, and also to discuss problems to be encountered and to make suggestions. It was initially decided to allow only company CO's and up to bring their dependents. A month later, permission was granted to all officers.

3. In addition, those regular army enlisted men ("sverkhsrochники") stationed in Austria who had married Soviet women stationed in Austria would be permitted to live with their dependents but only in military installations. ("sverkhsrochники" were soldiers who enlisted for extended army service after they had served a period of three years as draftees. Hereafter, they will be referred to as re-enlistees in this report.)

4. Officers were permitted to rent private Austrian dwellings. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] three officers from the 287th Gds. Rifle Regt. who were living with their dependents in Austrian dwellings outside of the caserne area. They were:

Sr. Lt. MUREMTSEV: His wife and two children arrived in March 1954. He lived on Freistetter Strasse, Urfahr, (N 48-19, E 14-17).

Lt. Pavel KOPNINOV: His wife, who was pregnant, and one child arrived in January 1954. He lived on Leofelden Strasse, Urfahr.

Lt. BULYCHOV: His wife and son arrived in February 1954. He lived on Leofelden Strasse, Urfahr, with Lt. KOPNINOV, and his family.

In addition to the above-named officers, some of the higher ranking officers of the regiment lived in an Austrian hotel just outside the caserne. All had dependents with them. They were: Lt. Col. PILYUKHIN, Col. Sergey BASHKIR, Lt. Col. ASTAFYEV, Lt. Col. KUTSENKO.

5. Most officers whose dependents had arrived in Austria lived in the officers' dormitory which was in the regimental caserne area.¹ Senior officers were authorized two rooms, junior officers one room. The size of the family was not considered. Officers were authorized to remodel these rooms at their own expense. The 1st Rifle Bn. of the regiment was on demarcation line duty. [redacted] 25X1

6. Permission to bring dependents was granted to all officers in Austria. [redacted] because of the lack of school facilities, only children up to eight years of age were permitted to accompany parents. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] a primary school for Soviet dependent children (up to the fourth grade) was to be constructed in St. Poelten (N 48-12, E 15-37) and that a secondary school (Srednaya Shkola) (up to the tenth grade) would be constructed in Baden (N 48-10, E 16-14). 25X1

7. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] An Austrian hospital adjacent to the caserne had been acquired for housing and was undergoing remodeling [redacted]

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8. In order to bring his family into the Soviet Zone of Austria, an officer had to file an application. [redacted] applications were sent 25X1 to division headquarters, then to CGF headquarters and, from there, to the USSR. Those officers who had received permission to bring their families to Austria and were also scheduled to go on leave to the USSR. were permitted to bring their families back with them. In all other cases, arrangements for bringing dependents to Austria were handled through CGF headquarters.

9. No explanations were given to EM as to why their dependents were not admitted to Austria.

Restrictions on Freedom of Movement

10. Up to July 1953, neither officers nor EM were permitted to leave the caserne area after duty hours. Only personnel whose duties took them out of the caserne area in the course of official business were permitted to leave. In July 1953, an order was received from Moscow permitting officers and re-enlistees to leave the post after duty hours. No special permission was needed; the only condition was that they had to return by 2400 hours, Moscow-time (2200 hours Central European Time). (The 95th Gds. Rifle Div. was on Moscow time.) EW of the regiment were also permitted to leave the caserne with proper authority. They were usually accompanied by their CO's. EM, other than re-enlistees, were permitted to leave the caserne area to make purchases provided they were accompanied by an officer. The time limit in such cases was three hours. This occurred quite rarely. The six-day-a-week training schedule kept the EM occupied from 0700-2400 hours. On Sundays they were required to participate in organized athletics, mass Party work, and fatigue details.

Extent to Which Restrictions Were Obeyed

11. Up until the time permission was granted for officers and re-enlistees to leave the post after duty hours, there had been considerable violation of the order restricting personnel to the caserne area. Officers, re-enlistees, and other EM climbed over the fence, went into town, got drunk, fraternized, etc., and then returned by the same route. If officers were caught doing this, they were usually returned to the USSR within 24 hours. The most common punishment given all EM for the same offense was 10 days in the guardhouse.

Authorized Leaves.

12. Officers and re-enlistees were authorized 45 days leave annually, with an additional 15 days maximum for travel time. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] EW were not authorized any leave. However, they were permitted to take 10-day leaves plus an unknown amount of travel time. All the EW of the regiment took advantage of this. EM serving out their regular conscriptive period were not authorized any leave. 25X1

Leave Quotas

13. From May to September, no more than five per cent of the command were authorized to be on leave at any one time; almost all of these were officers or re-enlistees. From October to April, not more than 20% were permitted to be on leave at any one time. Since May to September was the summer training period, few officers and re-enlistees could be spared at that time.

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Types of Leave Granted

14. Ordinary leaves were granted as explained above. In addition, it was possible to obtain leave in case of a death in the family or in other cases of a serious nature. Leave for other compassionate reasons or for personal reasons such as marriage, business, financial matters, etc., was not granted. Leave was granted annually to about five per cent of the EM of the regiment who had distinguished themselves in the performance of duties. These leaves were of ten days' duration and did not include travel time.

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Complaints Against the Leave System

15. Officers and re-enlistees had no complaints about the leave system. They were satisfied with the leave that they were authorized. EM, other than re-enlistees, could voice no official complaints about the system.²

Specific Instances of Bad Discipline

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16. The average number of men in the regimental guardhouse was 15-20. [] there were two sergeants and one private there. One sergeant was in for burglary, the other for being drunk and disorderly. The private was held for insubordination.

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17. Almost all the officers drank quite heavily. About 10% of the officer personnel (usually the same offenders) were continuously unfit for duty because of drinking. The officers had been warned on frequent occasions to cut down. Several officers were returned to the USSR for uncontrolled drinking. Re-enlistees also drank heavily and for a time it was necessary to withdraw from them the privilege of leaving the caserne area after duty hours. Other EM were not permitted to have alcoholic beverages nor could they leave the caserne after duty hours unless accompanied by an officer. Consequently there was no great problem of drunkenness among them. Officers and re-enlistees could buy alcoholic beverages at the officers' club as well as in town. Occasionally officers and re-enlistees would sneak liquor into the caserne for the EM, especially on holidays.

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18. A few of the officers in the regiment contracted VD. They were usually treated by an Austrian doctor so that the matter would not be brought up officially. One of the regimental doctors also treated the officers unofficially. Since the other EM could not leave the caserne area unless accompanied by an officer, there was normally no VD among them. One EM [] had contracted VD prior to assignment to the regiment. He was sent to a military VD clinic in Moedling (N 48-05, E 16-17). [] VD was quite prevalent among Soviet troops in Vienna.

19. [] in August 1953, the entire 290th Gds. Rifle Regt., 95th Gds. Div., had refused to eat, complaining that the food was wormy. The chief of the division Political Section gave a two-hour lecture to the regiment following this incident. The blame was finally placed on the regimental rations and forage section and, as a result, a lieutenant from the section spent several days in the guardhouse. [] 25X1 no other collective incidents of disobedience of orders. There were, however, numerous infractions of a minor nature concerning guard orders.

20. In one instance, three soldiers "beat up" an officer. The EM were on a ration detail and a drunken officer swore at them and interfered with their duties. The EM tried to ignore him but the officer persisted and the EM beat him up. They were later tried but were acquitted. The officer was reprimanded.

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Orders from Higher Headquarters on Breaches of Discipline

21. There were many directives from both division headquarters and CGF headquarters calling for all personnel to raise their standards of discipline.

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In 1953, the regiment received an unsatisfactory rating in discipline from CGF headquarters during semi-annual inspections.

Specific Examples of Low Morale

22. There was practically no heat during the entire winter 1953-1954 in the regimental caserne. The central heating system was inoperative and, although Austrian repair men worked on it, it was never really repaired.

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Windows were broken in most of the buildings and the plumbing was out of order. At times it was impossible to go into the latrine because of the stench. The water pipes froze during the winter and for short periods of time first one barracks and then another would be without water. Both officers and EM complained to the regimental and battalion commanders and to the political officers but to no avail.

23. The regimental billeting officer was charged with the responsibility of maintaining the utilities of the regiment. He, however, had only a sergeant and one or two privates in the section, and they could not rectify the situation. The complaining continued and the EM and officers finally installed makeshift stoves in their billets without permission. The rooms were constantly filled with smoke and were either too hot or too cold. Finally, authorization was given for the Deputy CO for Rear Services to buy some Austrian stoves.

24. There were other complaints concerning shortages of footgear. Some enlisted men wore footgear that had the entire sole missing or practically torn off. The companies all had a reserve of a few serviceable used boots which were given to those whose footgear was in worst condition. EM had to get by one way or the other until the normal replacement boot issues came around.

25. EM also complained at political meetings that it was impossible for them to keep their clothes clean since they had only two uniforms and had to use the same uniform for field duty and work details. They were always in unbelievably dirty clothing, for which they were constantly harassed by their superiors.

26. During the course of political lectures, political officers tried to raise the general low morale. Unit political officers also harangued line officers to help raise morale.

Officer Privileges Resented by EM

27. Re-enlistees resented the fact that officers were permitted to bring their families to the Soviet Zone of Austria. The conscripted EM resented the fact that officers and re-enlistees could purchase liquor in the officers' club and had leave privileges. They also resented the fact that officers and re-enlistees were free after duty hours, i.e., after supper, and on Sundays. The training schedule for the drafted EM was from 0700 until 2400 hours, six days a week, and their Sundays were occupied in political mass work, organized athletics, cross-country runs, obstacle courses, etc. However, EM were not permitted to complain about the privileges of the other two groups. Most of them felt that they had to "put up" with the army for three years only, while the officers would remain in the army. Consequently, they kept their complaints to themselves.

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Effect of Medical Care, Recreation, PX Supplies, and Food on Morale

28. Medical care was adequate although very impersonal. Little sympathy was shown unless an EM was seriously ill. PX supplies, including food-stuffs, were available in the regimental PX; however, EM received only about 40 schillings a month and could afford nothing but the most simple items.

29. Supervised recreation and organized athletics were compulsory during the evenings and on Sunday, according to the training schedule. This was objectionable to the EM because it left them with little or no free time.

30. Food was plain but adequate and probably better than EM received in the USSR. The cooks, however, were notoriously inept in preparing the food; this caused a few minor complaints. EM could complain at political meetings about the poor food. It was then up to the company political officer to bring the situation to the regimental CO's attention.

Effect of Promotions on Morale

31. Promotion of officers was controlled by the Ministry of Defense in Moscow. Junior lieutenants could be promoted to lieutenant after two years in grade. Lieutenants could be promoted to senior lieutenant after two years in grade. Senior lieutenants could be promoted to captain after two years in grade provided they were occupying a captain's T/O&E position.

32. Many officers, however, were held back in promotion because of disciplinary action meted out by the regimental junior officers' honor courts (Sud Ofitserskoy Chasti). A junior officers' honor court was composed of five members plus two alternates. It was responsible for trying junior officers of the regiment for minor military offenses. No member could be of a lower rank than captain, and at least one of the members had to be of field grade.

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[redacted] Members had to have a minimum of two years of duty with the regiment. Senior officers could not be tried by junior officers. Senior officers were tried by an officers' honor court at division level.

33. The three heaviest sentences that these courts could impose were:

- a. One rank demotion
- b. Reduction one grade in T/O&E duties. For example, a captain commanding a company could be relieved of command of the company to assume a platoon leader's position.
- c. Relief from active duty and demobilization to the reserves.

These sentences could not be administered simultaneously.

34. Other punishments that could be imposed were:

- a. Reprimand.
- b. Retardation of promotion for a period of one year.
- c. Transfer out of a guards unit.
- d. Transfer from one military district to another or from occupation duty back to the USSR.

[redacted] over 50% of [redacted] officers had appeared at least once before an honor court. Honor courts could not impose confinement.

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35. In addition to the above method of retarding officer promotions, bad efficiency reports made up by battalion or regimental commanders also tended to retard promotions, once the unfavorable report was in the hands of the defense ministry. Officers' records were often mishandled or lost so that it took some time before the Ministry of Defense had the proper records to consider an officer for promotion.

36. Officers felt that these methods of retarding promotions were unusually severe and were imposed too often without consideration of an officer's previously satisfactory service.

37. NCO ranks were available only upon completion of a nine-to ten-month course of instruction at the regimental NCO school. Most graduates of the school received the rank of junior sergeant upon graduation. A very small percentage was graduated as privates first class or privates. Promotions from junior sergeant through the ranks up to first sergeant were then possible in the units, provided: vacancies existed, a specified time had been spent in grade, and the respective CO's had petitioned the regimental CO through channels. [] no complaints concerning promotion 25X1 policies for EM. [] re-enlistee promotion policies, nor [] any complaints concerning them.

EM and Officers Returned to the USSR for Disciplinary and Political Reasons

38. [] about 40 officers were returned to the USSR for disciplinary reasons during [] three years with the regiment. [] 25X1 the annual turnover of officers in the regiment, the average officer strength of which was about 200. The annual turnover of EM in the regiment was 400 to 500. About 50 EM a year were returned to the USSR for various disciplinary reasons. 25X1

39. [] the following regimental officers who were returned to the USSR []

Lt. Col. KULIKOV, Deputy CO []

Lt. Col. CHUMICHEV, Chief of Staff. []

Maj. SINITSYN, Assistant Chief of Staff. []

Maj. SALYAKHOV, CO, 3rd Bn.. []

Lt. Boris MARKIN, Plat. Ldr., 8th Co., 3rd Bn.. []

Lt. Sergey Vasil'yevich SOZIN, Plat. Ldr., 6th Co., 2nd Bn.. []

Lt. Gennadiy BARINOV, Mort. Plat. Ldr., 3rd Bn.. []

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Sr. Lt. Vladislav LOGACHEV, Plat. Ldr., Recon. Co.,

Sr. Lt. ROMANOV, Plat. Ldr., 1st Bn.,

Sr. Lt. SAVKOV, Plat. Ldr., 120-mm. Mort. Btry.,

Maj. DOLMATOVICH, regimental Party organizer,

Lt. Viktor MOROZOV, Ldr. Sig. Plat., 2nd Bn.,

Lt. Victor TISHAGIN, Plat. Ldr., 1st Bn.,

Lt. Col. POTERYAYKO, Chief of Artillery.

Lt. KOTYAGIN, CO Repair Plat. (vehicle)

40. [redacted] about 50% of the regimental officers had been tried and punished at one time or another for drunkenness, hooliganism, and drunken orgies. Officers listed above who were returned to the USSR were merely transferred to other duty stations in the USSR, with the exception of the few who were imprisoned or demobilized.

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[redacted] most officers were quite indifferent as to whether they served in Austria or the USSR.

41. Up to October 1953, tours of duty for officers in Austria were for a three-year period. Beginning in 1953, officers were permitted to remain in Austria indefinitely. Since families were allowed in Austria, officers had less desire to be returned to the USSR. Up until that time, a large proportion of the officers preferred duty in the USSR rather than Austria because in the latter place they could not have their families with them. [redacted] some officers purposely got in trouble in order to be returned before the three-year period was up.

42. [redacted] the following EM who were returned to the USSR:

Three EM
Regt.

, 1st Bn., 287th Gds. Rifle

Pvt. PAKHIMOV

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Propaganda about Defection

45. [redacted] a political meeting by the regimental Deputy CO for Political Matters that Soviet defectors were recruited for US espionage, or were sent to Korea and Indochina as cannon fodder. He gave an example of two alleged Soviet former EM defectors who were supposedly sent to Korea. The political officer said that a letter received from one of them stated that he had lost a leg in Korea, had been released from the army, and had become a beggar. This EM was also alleged to have stated that it would have been far better to die in the USSR than to be in his situation. The other EM had supposedly fought in Korea and had been resettled [redacted] 25X1

46. [redacted] two American sergeants were taken into custody by the Soviets in Urfahr in 1952. He heard that they were kept in the Komendatura at Urfahr. The sergeants refused to eat for the two days that they were held and were finally released. [redacted] 25X1

47. [redacted] no opinions from the Austrians concerning the fate of deserters. 25X1

48. [redacted] the comments of a former Soviet Maj. KLIMOV on a radio broadcast in 1953 that Soviet soldiers would be well-treated by the Americans if they deserted. 25X1

FRATERNIZATIONOfficial Attitude Towards Fraternization

49. [redacted] fraternization was officially forbidden. Up to July 1953, no one was even permitted to leave the caserne area, unless specifically authorized. In July 1953, permission was granted for officers and re-enlistees to leave the caserne area after duty hours. 25X1

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50. Prior to that time both officers and EM used to go over the caserne fence, go into the town of Urfahr, get drunk, fraternize, etc. and then return by the same route to the caserne. (If an officer were caught it usually meant return to the USSR within a 24-hour period. When EM were caught they usually were punished by getting 10 days in the guardhouse.)

51. At the time permission was granted for officers and re-enlistees to leave the caserne area after duty hours, they were forbidden to visit cafes, cabarets, and other places of entertainment. Contact or fraternization with Austrians was also strictly forbidden.

52. Later in 1953, it was rumored that the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR had issued a decree whereby Soviet military personnel could marry Austrians. Since there had been no official word on this, some of the regimental officers inquired of the regimental CO if such were the case. The officers were told that it was true but it was not to become a matter of common knowledge.

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Following the limited acknowledgement by the regimental CO of the existence of the marriage decree and the order in December 1953 permitting dependents of officers in the Soviet Zone in Austria, less and less emphasis was placed on the strict enforcement of the non-fraternization policy. There was less and less disciplinary action taken against violators of the policy. Whereas any officer caught violating this policy prior to June or July 1953 was subject to heavy punishment or return to the USSR, slight attention was paid to violations of the fraternization policy after that time.

53. Soviet officers and re-enlistees were also permitted to marry Soviet female military personnel and Soviet civilian female employees who were stationed in the Soviet Zone of Austria. Sr. Lt. ROMANIKHIN, Sr. Lt. KOLOSKOV, (re-enlistee) 1st. Sgt. BRULEV had all married Soviet EW who were on duty with the regiment. Lt. KOPNINOV had married a Soviet civilian female employee from Baden.

54. Prior to the order permitting dependents in the Soviet Zone of Austria, Soviet female military personnel who had married officers or re-enlistees were returned to the USSR shortly after marriage for demobilization. Following issuance of the order permitting dependents, these individuals were permitted to remain in the Zone and were given quarters with their husbands in the officers' dormitory.

55. Enlisted personnel other than the re-enlistees were not permitted to marry Soviet military or civilian female personnel. one EM who had fathered the child of one of the regimental EW privates. The regimental Deputy CO for Political Affairs insisted that the EM marry the girl. Both were returned to the USSR to have the marriage performed and the EM then returned to the Zone. The EW was demobilized and remained in the USSR.

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25X1Agencies Interested in Controlling or Reporting Fraternization

56. a. Austrian Police

the Austrian police had no right to prevent fraternization. They could, however, report it to the Komendatura, and they frequently did.

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b. Party Members

all officers were either Party or Komsomol members and they all fraternized. The company, battalion, and regimental political officers could be expected to report any violations of the fraternization policy, even though they themselves fraternized. However, they too paid less and less attention to violations towards the end of 1953. Up to the time that the order was given permitting officers and re-enlistees to leave the caserne in July 1953, unit political officers had been stationed at the caserne gate to ensure that only authorized personnel left.

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c. The Komendatura

In Urfahr the Komendatura did not patrol streets to prevent fraternization. It became involved only when specifically called; the regiment was expected to maintain its own order in town. For this purpose, unit political officers and other selected line officers were sent to Urfahr as two-man walking patrols during holidays and weekends to try to prevent incidents. If they could not handle a situation, they would call for help from the Komendatura.

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Foreign Nationals

76. There were five or six cleaning women, two firemen, four or five tailors (all Austrian) employed within the regimental caserne. Of the Austrian employees, [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] a mother and daughter who worked in the officers' dormitory. Their last name was FUCHS. The mother's first name was Rose: she was about 40 years of age. had black hair and dark eyes. [redacted] 25X1
 Both lived in Katzbach, about 2 kilometers from the caserne. These Austrian civilians were permitted to enter the caserne upon presentation of a special pass which was shown to the duty officer at the gate. Other Austrian personnel were not permitted to enter the caserne area. 25X1

77. No Austrian personnel were permitted to live in the caserne area. 25X1

MVD

80. [redacted] members of the Special Section were MVD men and subordinate to a section located at 95th Gds. Rifle Div. Hq. 25X1

81. [redacted] it was easy to spot Special Section officers, since they wore a variety of uniforms which were often mixed, e.g., the uniform of one branch, the piping of another and perhaps shoulder board insignia of a third. Frequently they changed shoulder boards from day to day, and, on occasion, would even wear air force uniforms.

82. [redacted] the Special Section officers were concerned with all matters concerning security as well as moral and political reliability among the personnel of the regiment. They were commonly called "osobnyaki". 25X1

83. [redacted] each Special Section officer organized an informer net within his battalion of responsibility.

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84.

Arrest Powers

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85. [redacted] Special Section could arrest EM in his regiment; but officers could be arrested only on orders of higher military authority. [redacted] an officer could be detained and questioned by the Special Section with the concurrence of the regimental CO and that he would have to be released immediately if he was innocent. It was a common practice for the Special Section to call in officers to question them about their drinking and misconduct.

Censorship

86. a. Mail to and from the USSR:

[redacted] there was no mail censorship in the division. [redacted] previously this had been done by an unknown censorship unit in Baden, until the receipt of an order from Moscow in early 1954 halting censorship of mail. Up to that time, any mail that contained anything derogatory was returned to the unit. It was still forbidden, however, to write about training, unit designation, names of CO's, complaints of any nature, number of troops, weapons, and status or living conditions of the Austrians. [redacted] anyone being punished for censorship violations.

[redacted] Letters were merely returned. During officers' call, the officers were told by the regimental political officer that some of the men were over-praising the good living in Austria, (thus, apparently making a comparison between Soviet and Western culture) and that it was their responsibility to properly instruct the troops. Letters were never returned to the EM. They were merely sent to the regimental headquarters for corrective action. In conjunction with this the company political officers were to properly instruct the troops.

b. Mail to Austrians:

It was forbidden to receive or send mail to Austrians. It was possible to write a letter to an Austrian and drop it in an Austrian mail box even though it was illegal.

c. Mail deliveries:

Outgoing mail was picked up by the company CQ's, who in turn delivered it to the regimental headquarters. From there, an EM delivered the mail to division headquarters. (Lt. KOROSHKIN, a platoon leader in the MG Co, 3rd Bn. acted as a courier for secret documents. He made deliveries to division headquarters only as required. The remainder of the time he was on duty with his platoon.)

Photos

87. It was permissible for both officers and EM to have cameras. The films were developed by the personnel themselves. Some of the officers had very elaborate photographic equipment and pursued photography as a hobby. Almost all the officers and a large portion of the EM of the regiment frequented two photography shops in the town of Urfahr which specialized in portraits. Many of the EM were escorted by officers to these two shops for the express purpose of having photographs made to be sent home in letters. It was permissible for officers and EM to photograph anything in the caserne area, with the exception of the new weapons. These were kept under wraps whenever they were moved for training purposes and while they were in storage. 5

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Komendatura

88. [redacted] there were Komendaturas at three points; Urfahr, Rohrbach, and Friesstadt. The Komendaturas were responsible for a specific geographic area. This included any Austrian towns that were located within this geographic area.

89. [redacted] This Komendatura was composed of about 15 officers, an unknown number of Austrian civilians, and a platoon of EM. [redacted] The Urfahr Komendatura was headed by a Col. YAKOVCHUK who was also the military commander of the town. The colonel was seen most of the time in civilian attire. The platoon of EM all wore infantry shoulder boards.

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[redacted] It was impossible to determine the branch of service of the officer personnel since they seemed to wear any shoulder boards they desired. Some wore infantry, some artillery, some armored, and some even air force. [redacted] these same officer personnel were often in civilian garb.

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90. Although the Komendatura was charged with the maintenance of order in the town, it did not actively do so.

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[redacted] The Komendatura would step in only if called. [redacted] the Komendatura was more concerned with propaganda and agitation among the Austrian population and that, in addition to spreading propaganda, it was engaged in matters of an intelligence nature.

91. [redacted]

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92. Komendaturas were the lowest levels of area command in the Soviet Zone of Austria. On the next higher level, there were geographic areas of command known as garrisons (Garnizony). [redacted] the Vienna, St. Poelten, Baden, and Budapest garrisons in CGF. [redacted] the highest ranking officer in each area was the garrison commander.

93. [redacted] general information on Komendaturas in the USSR. [redacted] Komendaturas were the lowest level of area command and that they were subordinate to garrisons. Komendatura headquarters were located in large towns and had responsibility for a specific geographic area. The number of Komendaturas in a garrison area depended on the number of troop installations in the area. Since Komendatura headquarters were usually in large towns, the Chief of the Komendatura was also known as the military commander of the town (Voyenny Nachal'-nik Goroda). He was responsible for maintaining order among military personnel in the towns within his area, and for the security of any military installations and warehouses in the area. He usually did not have enough troops in his own unit to properly provide for this and consequently drew personnel for security duties from the next (higher) area commander, (the garrison commander), who provided such personnel on a daily basis.

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94. The next level of area command was the garrison (Garnizon). A garrison could have several Komendaturas within its geographic limits. The highest ranking officer in a garrison was the chief of the garrison, (Nachal'nik Garnizona), and as such he was the area commander of all troops in his area regardless of branch or type.

25X1

[redacted] the CG of the Turkestan Military District was Gen. PETROV. PETROV had his headquarters in Tashkent and as the highest ranking officer in that area should have been the Tashkent garrison commander. However, he had a much more important post as the military district commander and consequently detailed one of his subordinate generals to the post.

25X1

95. [redacted] the following garrisons in the Turkestan Military District. Frunze (N 54-24, E 74-36), Tashkent, Kushka (N 35-16, E 62-24), Samarkand (N 39-40, E 66-58), Alma-Ata (N 43-12, E 76-57), Termez (N 37-14, E 67-16), Kizyl-Arvat (N 38-58 E 56-15) and Ashkhabad (N 37-57, E 58-23).

25X1

Document Section

97.

98. Each regimental officer had a copybook which he used for excerpts from any of the publications. The copybooks were supposed to be turned in daily by 2400 hours unless the unit went to the field. It was permissible to take the copybooks to the field for the purpose of conducting training, but they had to be returned after training. Although, as a rule, no secret manuals were taken from the section, higher ranking regimental officers did take them out and sometimes kept them overnight. However, junior officers could not take publications from the document section.

99. Manuals on atomic warfare weapons manuals, a 1950 version of the Field Service Regulations (Polevoy Ustav), all orders and bulletins from higher headquarters, (e.g., Ministry of Defense Order #36 Rules of Service in the Soviet Army), were among the documents kept in the documents section.

100. Each company of the regiment kept three manuals in company safes.

Firing Instructions (7.62-mm LMG M1946, "Company", Model 1946),

Combat Manual, (Boyevoy Ustav), and

Sergeants and Soldiers Atomic Defense Handbook.

These manuals were kept in the company safe and were guarded by the Company CO 24 hours a day. They could be taken out for study purposes by officers and NCO's upon giving a signed receipt.

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101. [redacted] three classifications which were placed on material in the documents section. They were:

OO - equivalent to US "Top Secret". The OO was placed before the file number of "Top Secret" documents, e.g., 0085.

O - equivalent to US "Secret". The O was placed before the document file number

"For Official Use" (Dlya Sluzhebnoye Pol'zovanoye).

25X1

Civilian Clothes

102. [redacted] members of the Komendatura and of the Special Section of his regiment wore civilian clothes for the purpose of concealing their identity. [redacted] a member of the Komendatura tried to enter the caserne area. This officer and his soldier chauffeur were in civilian clothes. They were in a blue Mercedes sedan which had no license plates.

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103.

Foreign Broadcasts

104. [redacted] EM [redacted] 25X1 were not permitted to have radios. (Some EM of the Bn. Sig. Plat. had built a radio for themselves, but it was taken from them.) [redacted]

[redacted] there was quite a bit of jamming. Anyone who listened to these broadcasts kept the fact to himself. Therefore, it was difficult to know the opinion of those who had listened.

Annex A: Caserne Location

[redacted]

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Legend to Annex A

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Posts 1 to 8 were 24-hour posts, posts 1 to 10 were stationary posts, and posts 9 and 10 were night posts only.

LEGEND

<u>Post</u>	<u>Area</u>
1.	Regimental colors, regimental headquarters building, also post of regimental duty officer.
2.	Guardhouse and regimental stockade. Also post of officer of the guard.
3.	Ammunition storage.
4.	Artillery park. Weapons storage for new weapons.
5.	POL storage.
6.	Clothing and equipment warehouse, rations and forage warehouse, PX (merchandise), weapons repair shop.
7.	Gas pump, vehicle repair shop.
8.	Demolitions storage.
9.	Tailor shop, regimental CO's quarters.
10.	PX (foodstuffs).
- - -	Route of walking night patrol.

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Annex A

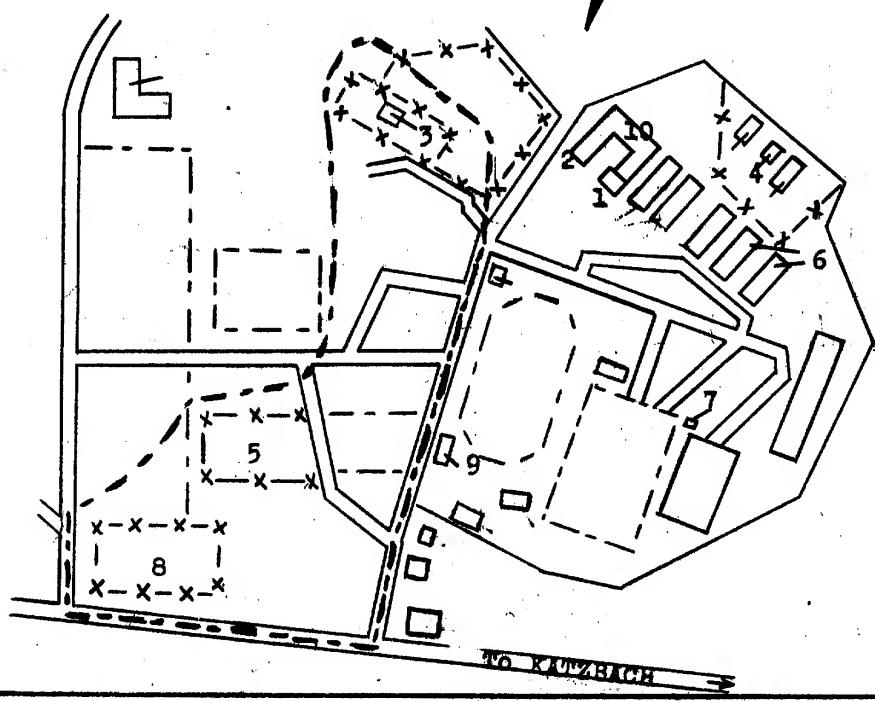
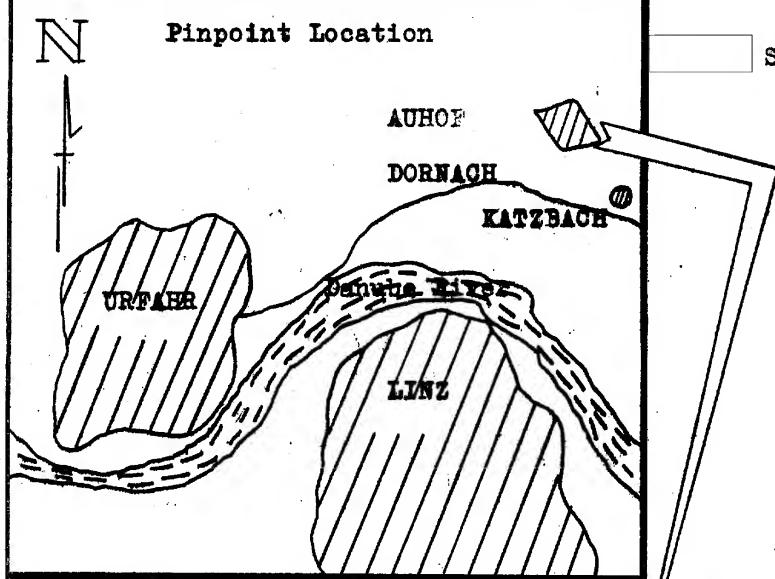
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Pinpoint Location

Sketch - Not to Scale



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